MR. CROKER AGAIN TO-DAY.

RUMORS THAT HE WILL SAIL FOR

EUROPE ON WEDNESDAY,

HE WILL, HOWEVER, BE SUBPŒNAED FOR

MAY 9, THOUGH THE COMMITTEE

MAY ACCOMMODATE HIM BY

EXTENDING THE TIME.

When the Mazet Committee resumes its in-

quiry this morning at the Board of Trade rooms

Richard Croker will be the first witness, and as

the session will last only until 2 o'clock, in order

that the committee may catch the 3:30 train to

Albany, the Tammany leader's testimony will

occupy the whole of the sitting. It is said that

Mr. Croker intends to sail for Europe on

Wednesday. If he does so, it will be in opposi-

tion to the demands of the committee. When

Mr. Croker leaves the stand to-day he will re-

ceive another subpœna, requiring his attendance

when the investigators reconvene on May 9.

Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss, however, have no de-

sire unnecessarily to interfere with Mr. Croker's

plans, and they are willing, if he should make a

personal plea, to extend somewhat the date of

the subpoena. The committee is determined,

however, that Mr. Croker shall not go entirely

The case of Samuel Miers, who was guilty of

contumacy on Saturday, will be laid before the

District-Attorney to-day or to-morrow. Should

Mr. Gardiner be lukewarm in the matter or show

any desire to delay the presentation of the case

to the Grand Jury, the committee will immedi-

ately apply to Governor Roosevelt to call an ex-

traordinary term of the Supreme Court, with

an extraordinary Grand Jury, for the purpose

of trying Miers. The committee fears that Mr.

Gardiner will be "too busy" to attend to the

case and has consequently made preparations

for the application to the Governor. No time

will be lost in doing this, for the reason that the

committee is anxious to vindicate its dignity

and assert its authority. The disobedience of

Miers will be made a test case as to the ap-

plicability of the sections in the Penal Code re-

ferred to by John Proctor Clarke on Saturday to

defiant witnesses in this inquiry. Miers's de-

flance was even more culpable than that of

Croker or Freedman, for the reason that he

refused to answer questions which by no stretch

of reasoning could come under the head of "per-

sonal affairs." If a conviction should be se-

cured in his case action may be taken to compel

Croker and his followers to ourge themselves of

The counsel to the committee will devote the

interval between new and May 9 to systematiz-

ing the mass of evidence which has come into

complete its work until September or probably October.

PLATT MAY MAKE A STATEMENT.

DECLARES, HOWEVER, THAT HE WILL NOT

GO BEFORE THE MAZET COMMITTEE.

The main subject of discussion yesterday in Re-

the Mazet committee and make a state-

under the searching questions put to him he

publican circles was as to whether or not Sen-stor Thoma. C. Platt would consent to appear

ment. When Richard Croker was writhing on the

Boardman & Platt is the firm that is the fountain-

head of corruption in this city." Abraham Gruber

committee and make a statement. So much talk

has arisen about this that it was printed yesterday

that Senator Platt would go before the Mazet committee of his own volition and make a state-

Senator Platt had few callers at the Fifth Ave-

would appear before the committee and make a

"I have heard nothing of it," was his answer.

FURTHER WORK OF MAZET COMMITTEE.

AUTHORITY TO CONTINUE AFTER THE

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS-MAY IN-

VESTIGATE DISTRICT-ATTOR-

NEY'S OFFICE.

Albany, April 23 (Special).-While the Mazet

Investigating Committee suspends its labors a

few days for the purpose of enabling the mem-

bers to be present in the Assembly in the last

week of the Legislature's existence, its own an-

nouncement that it will resume the taking of

evidence regarding the New-York departments is

assurance that investigation is to go on after

Some Democrats have been declaring that the

authority of the committee terminated with the

adjournment of the Legislature, but an exam-

mittee was appointed does not disclose any time

limit. For all that it contains, Mr. Mazet can

continue his work in company with his asso-

the Assemblymen elected for 1899 expire.

clates till January 1, 1900, when the terms of

Mr. Mazet also stated a few days ago that he

was not at all disturbed by any apprehension

that witnesses would refuse to testify after the

Legislature adjourns, as there is a clause of the

Penal Code which will bring all such witnesses to book before the Grand Jury of New-York County. John Proctor Clarke alluded to this feature of the Penal Code yesterday in an ad-dress to the committee in New-York. However,

if District-Attorney Gardiner is not sufficiently vigorous in putting evidence regarding the con-tumacy of legislative witnesses before the Grand Jury of New-York County, the Governor can be

the adjournment of the Legislature.

Senator Platt should appear before

'Not that I know of.'

"Will you appear voluntarily?"

"I have no such intention

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## SHOT BY FILIPINOS.

## SEVEN AMERICANS KILLED AND FORTY-FOUR WOUNDED.

COLONEL STOTSENBURG AND LIEUTENAMT SISSON, OF THE NEBRASKA REGIMENT, AMONG THE KILLED-FIGHT IN A RICE FIELD.

Manila, April 23, 9:30 p. m .- In an encounte with the Filipinos to-day near Quingua, about four miles northeast of Maloios, seven Americans were killed and forty-four wounded. The following were killed:

Colonel JOHN M. STOTSENBURG, of the 1st Nebraska Regiment, formerly of the 6th Cav-

Lieutenant SISSON (perhaps Lieutenant August C. Nisson), of the same regiment. Two privates of the Nebraska regiment and

three privates of the 4th Cavalry. Most of the wounded belong to the 1st Nebraska Regiment. The Filipinos retreated with small loss. The engagement developed into a disastrous

though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench about a mile long, encircling a rice field, on the edge of a wood, Major Bell, with forty cavalrymen, encoun

tered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wound

under fire, and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, the fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were

shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches.

UNDER FIRE FOR TWO HOURS.

The Americans lay about eight hundred yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under

Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the 2d Battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stotsenburg, who had spent the night with his family at Manila, came upon the field, The men immediately recognized him and raised

Colonel Stotsenburg, deciding to charge a the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly,

about two hundred yards from the breast-Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the mean time the artillery had arrived and shelled the treuches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troopi

were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of intrenchments, a mile back The Nebraska regiment lost two privates killed and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several

and three men wounded. THIRTEEN DEAD FILIPINOS. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trench. Their loss was comparatively small, on

account of their safe shelter. The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town to-night. Colonel Stotsenburg had won a reputation as

one of the bravest fighters in the Army. He always led his regiment, and has achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first colonelcy the volunteers, who were not accustomed to the rigid discipline of the regular troops, thought him a hard officer.

The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and to-day's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take

fierce vengeance in the next fight. A SPANISH MISSION FAILS.

Colonel Remie and Major Lassoras, the Spanish Commissioners, and their secretaries, at-

tempted to enter the rebel lines yesterday to confer with Aguinaldo regarding an exchange of prisoners, but failed in their mission. The party, the members of which were at-

tired in full uniform, drove to the American camp and lunched with General MacArthur. They then proceeded in a carriage, under a flag of truce, toward Calumpit, but were stopped by the rebel outposts on the road, who assumed a menacing attitude and refused to parley with the Commissioners, and the latter were com-

pelled to return, and took the evening train for Manila. The rebels before Calumpit have recently been reinforced by bodies of men from the Parpanga Province, and are now well intrenched in the

strongest position on what is practically an island formed by a tributary to the Rio Grande, The United States transport Pueblo has arrived with the headquarters and a part of the

FORTY-NINE KILLED AND WOUNDED Washington, April 23.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department late this

Adjutant-General, Washington: Casualties at Quingua to-day: First Nebraska, two officers and two enlisted killed, and two officers and twenty-six enlisted min wounded. Fourth Cavalry, two enlisted men

killed and five wounded. Fifty-first Iowa, seven

enlisted men wounded. Utah Light Artillery, one officer and two enlisted men wounded. Totai, forty-nine. Names in morning. OTIS'S REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

Washington, April 23.-The following message regarding the fight at Quengua (Quingan?) was received at the War Department to-day:

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1899.-TWELVE PAGES.

ARCHBISHOP TO MAKE ADDRESS AT JOAN OF ARC FESTIVAL.

IRELAND AT ORLEANS.

WILL NOT MENTION "AMERICANISM"-ITALY'S ACTION ON THE CZAR'S CON-FERENCE-POPE NOT TO BE

REPRESENTED. Washington, April 23.—The presence of Archbishop Ireland in Europe at this time led to efforts among leading members of the diplomatic corps here to have the eminent American divine preside at some notable Church occasion. As a result it is learned that the Archbishop will deliver the principal discourse at the Joan of Arc celebration on May 8 at the old French town of Orleans, which gave the name of the "Maid of Orléans" to the girl saint and

The exercises will have beth a religious

It was thought at first that Archbishop Ireland would take this occasion to correct the misappre-hensions which have arisen through Europe as to 'Americanism" as set forth in Father Hecker's The errors on this subject are ascribed mainly to the mistranslation of the book by a French abbé, so that it was felt to be appropriate that the correction and elucidation of true canism" should be made on this memorable re-

and national character, bringing pilgrims from all

parts of Europe, and having the special benediction

ligious and national occasion. ently, however, the leading Church authorities in this country have made known that Archbishop Ireland's discourse would be confined strictly to religious themes dealing with the inspired character of Joan of Arc. While this may not give to course the significance at first expected, the belief is expressed by those familiar with the arrangements that the ferver and patriotic impulses of Archbishop Ireland may lead to some discussion of the American theme, which has been so prominent in Church affairs of late, and in which

Catholic Church affairs also have been attracting the attention of diplomatic circles of late, in connection with the attitude of Italy in refusing

the attention of diplomatic circles of late, in connection with the attitude of Italy in refusing to take part in the Czar's Disarmament Congress if the Pope also was to take part. Because of this controversy, the invitations issued by the Government at The Hague were delayed some weeks, and in consequence the British Foreign Office withheld the official announcement of Sir Julian Pauncefote's selection as one of the British delegates. The State Department also was in the same quandary until the controversy was adjusted.

As explained by a leading diplomatic official, the position of Italy was similar to that taken when the temporal power of the Pope was denied and finally overthrown. In opposing the Pope's representation at The Hague Italy held that the sole authority of the Vatican related to moral and social affairs, and not material or political questions between nations. In behalf of the Pope is was urged that Italy already recognized the material and political authority of the Pope by admitting the appointment of ambassadors to the Vatican from France, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal and some other countries. Pending the settlement of Italy's objections there was much perplexing delay in arranging the details of the congress. It was finally determined that the Pope would not be represented, this decision, it is understood, being acquiesced in by the Vatican. Since then there have been intimations that the French delegates to The Hague would indirectly represent the Vatican, but it is said in the best-posted diplomatic quarters that this surmise is wholly unwarranted. ing the mass of evidence which has come into their possession. Hitherto Mr. Moss has called witnesses in rather haphazard style, and has frequently found it necessary to break off the examination of a witness because of want of time to prepare his facts. The two weeks' adjournment, however, will enable the counsel to arrange his evidence in order, and to take each of the city departments in sequence. After May 9 the committee will sit every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and will not complete its work until September or probably

KING HUMBERT AT CAPRERA.

INSPECTING THE TOMB AND MONUMENT OF GARIBALDL

Caprera, Island of Sardinia, April 23.-King Humbert and Queen Margherita, who left the Bay of Aranci this afternoon on board the royal yacht Savoia, the squadrons saluting, arrived here after a comfortable trip, and started for

Rome this evening. While in Caprera their Majestles visited the tomb and monument of Garibaldi and the room in which he died. They remained in the apartment a long time, inspecting souvenirs and conversing cordially with Signor Menotti Garibaldi, the son of the famous patriot, and with other members of the family. It is said that Signora Canzio, Garibaldi's daughter, addressed to the King before her father's tomb an appeal in his name for clemency to political prisoners. According to the reports King Humbert replied:
"My heart is not opposed to clemency, and I shall not fall to selze the first favorable opportunity of secondary to want to selve the secondary." nd to ex-Governor Black by political and professional ties, on Saturday said that in his own interest and the interest of the Republican party cy, and I

tunity of acceding to your request." ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT GETS A LARGE MAJORITY IN EOTH HOUSES OF THE CORTES.

nue Hotel yesterday. When he was asked if he Madrid, April 23.-The Senatorial elections for the new Cortes were held to-day, and passed off tranquilly throughout the country. They have resulted in giving the Government a larger Do you expect to be subpoensed?" he was asked. majority in the Senate than it had secured in the Chamber of Deputies.

It is reasserted in different trustworthy quar-Despite this it is said that while there is no disposition on the part of the committee to subters that the attempts of Don Carlos to raise a disposition on the part of the committee to subpoens the Senator, and that while he has no idea
of appearing before the comittee voluntarily for the
purpose of being examined and cross-questioned, it
is probable that he may in time, when he thinks it
is the proper moment, make a statement for the
benefit of the committee. This statement, if it is
made at all, it is said, will be for the purpose of
satisfying some advisers in his own party, who
think that he should contradict accusations that
have been made, and will be an answer to the
statements made by Andrew Freedman and others
about the methods used by the Fidelity and Deposit
Company of Maryland, in which one of Mr. Platt's
sons is interested, in getting business. Mr. Gruber
has made the open declaration that Senator Platt
makes \$100,000 a year out of the bonding business.
Mr. Gruber has intimated that if there was a
Tammany investigation Mr. Black might go so far
as to appear as counsel to the committee and crossexamine Mr. Platt. Despite all denials it is known
that the leaders at the Democratic Club are quietly
getting ready for an inquiry of their own. They
are collecting evidence and reaching out to see just
how much support they can get. They don't want
to say or do anything until the present Legislature
is out of the way, but when the time comes it is
probable that they will spring an investigating
committee that will go hammer and tongs at those
who they believe are responsible for the Mazet inquiry, and if Mr. Gruber's belief is correct Mr.
Black might consent to appear as counsel for the
new committee.

FURTHER WORK OF MAZET COMMITTEE poena the Senator, and that while he has no idea

One of the persons arrested yesterday by the Barcelona police on a charge of being implicated in a Carlist plot describes himself as a general of brigade. The suspect most com-promised is Senor Margenat, magistrate of the village of Sardonola. The police seized a quan-tity of documents, which indicated the intention of the conspirators to raise bands without the the conspirators to raise bands without the thority of Don Carlos. The rifles seized were

TAMPERED WITH THE RETURNS. London, April 24.-According to the Madrid cortions to the Spanish Chamber of Deputies would have resulted in the return of Socialists in Madrid, Bilbao and other towns had not the Government tampered with the electoral figures in a scandalous manner to hide the true results.

CHINA NEEDS ANOTHER LESSON.

HOSTILITY TO FOREIGNERS CREATING AN IN-

Peking, April 23.-The reactionary attitude of the Chinese Government toward foreigners is creating for them an intolerable situation which cannot be prolonged.

Promises made by the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) are of no value unless approved by the Grand Council, a majority of whose members are bitterly hostile to foreigners and foreign influences. Unless some change takes place soon it is believed the Powers will

remonstrate directly to the Empress Dowager. As an illustration of the ignorance of the Grand Council, that body has just given its enthusiastic approval to a new invention by the general commanding the troops in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li, General Kangou—a sharp, shovel-shaped weapon, capable of decapitating an enemy at a single blow.

There seems little likelihood that Li Hung Chang will setum to power.

Chang will return to power. LADY SCOTT MISSING.

WIFE OF SIR SAMUEL EDWARD SCOTT AND

DAUGHTER OF THE EARL OF CADOGAN. London, April 24.-The family of Sir Samuel

Edward Scott, Conservative member of Parliament for West Marylebone, is in a state of great consternation over the disappearance of Lady Scott, who was Lady Sophie Beatrix Mary Cado gan, daughter of the Earl of Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"The Daily Mail" says Her Ladyship drove out shopping on the 17th inst., dismissed her coachman in Bond-st. and has not been

appealed to to send a Supreme Court Justice to New-York, have a special Grand Jury summoned, and, further, have the Attorney-General bring the misbehavior of witnesses to the attention of this special Grand Jury.

Governor Roosevelt was asked yesterday if there had been several processes to the several processes to the control of year, married Sir Samuel Scott, now in his twenty-sixth year, in 1895. Their town house is at No. 7 Grosvenor Square, Sir Samuel Scott's country seat being at Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent. He is a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guarda and owns about 60,000 across there had been any request for having a special

DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH. NEGRO BURNED AT A TREE.

SIGNS OF THE PARTY'S APPROACHING, PAID THE PENALTY OF HIS CRIMES AT DISSOLUTION.

THE EXPANSION POLICY GENERALLY AP-PROVED-THE PRESIDENT'S JOUR-NEY - LEGISLATIVE ACTION

IN NORTH CARCLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 23 .- From every part of the South there comes the welcome news that at last the masses of the Democratic party have begun to think for themselves, and signs are multiplying that the party that has so long dominated in public affairs almost every Commonwealth south of the Potomac for wellnigh a century is about to go to pieces. There are many Democratic leaders who are willing to concede that if fair elections were permitted several of the Southern States would at the next Presidential election cast their electoral votes for the

Republican nominee. Two causes have contributed to bring about the present interesting and encouraging state of affairs in the section of the Union referred to. These are the visits of President McKinley to the South at the invitation of Southern people, and the extremely bitter course of the leaders of the Democratic party in North Carolina and some of the other Southern States in their attempts to so regulate the elective franchise as to exclude colored men from all participation in affairs of government.

TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT.

Regarding the former of these propositions, the situation is well and forcibly put in the following statement, which was prepared by H. P. Chegtnam, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, after a recent trip to the South and careful study of the entire field:

President McKinley's tour through the South during the month of January was one of the most timely visits ever made by any Chief Executive of the United States to any section of our country. It came at a time when the citizens of the North, East, West and South had laid aside all sectional differences and had united to battle shoulder to shoulder against the foreign foe and to uphold the honor and integrity of our great Nation. This happy condition of affairs having been brought about almost entirely by the broad-gauged and generous policy of the President in the much-dreaded conflict with Spain, as well as by his sound and wholesome treatment of questions, the South, like all other sections of our country, was ripe for such a visit and was anxious to resume the cordial and fraternal relations which had become almost entirely estranged on account of President McKinley's tour through the South

the cordial and fraternal relations which had become almost entirely estranged on account of the problems growing out of the Civil War.

It was clearly demonstrated by the enthusiastic reception accorded to him in every city, village and hamlet which was honored with his presence. The fact that Mr. McKinley was a Republican never seemed to have entered their minds. All classes, all parties, the rich and the poor alike, were wild in their praise of him, and extended to him that cordial and warm-hearted hospitality for which the South has long been tended to him that cordial and warm-hearted spitality for which the South has long been

His moderate and well-tempered utterances won for him the sympathy and confidence that section, and he is regarded to-day am the best classes of citizens there, irrespective of partisan affiliation, as a typical American, who can be implicitly trusted to administer the af-fairs of our great Government. can be implicitly trusted to administer the affairs of our great Government, especially in critical times like these, when unity is so essential in sustaining our prestige among the nations of the earth. In my opinion their appreciation of him will be even more thoroughly demonstrated in the coming Presidential election, if he is fenominated by his party.

PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF EXPANSION. Many leading Southern men say that it is made. the height of foolishness for the Democratic leaders, as many of them are seeking to do, to attempt to alarm the masses by the cry of "Trusts! Trusts!" hoping thereby to make them forsake their indorsement of the policy of expansion. These would-be leaders of the people know that, if put to a vote, the policy of Presiindorsed by an overwhelming majority, and so they are driven to desperate resorts. In some of the States, notably in North Carolina, the Democratic managers have adopted as their cry the fear of negro domination, but they know in their inmost souls that there is not the slightest danger that the negro will ever control a single State in the Union. At the last election in North Carolina, however, the cry of the danger of negro supremacy was made use of with such good effect that the Democrats were able to keep enough of their opponents away from the polls to enable them to carry the election. This resulted in the passage by the Legislature of a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, the design of which is to disfranchise every colored man in the State, but which will have the effect, if adopted, of depriving thousands of white men from exercising the right of suffrage, and the Democratic managers are worrying because this fear is likely to result in de-

feating their well-laid plans. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina shows that the Democratic conspirators are not to have their own way in everything, for it has ousted a set of officials installed by the recent Legislature and reinstated the officer who was regularly appointed

ACTION TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO. lina Legislature on the day that the proposed Hose." amendment was adopted is especially interesting at this time. The report of the proceedings of

that body is in part as follows: The law proposed for adoption here to-day is modelled after the Louisiana law, which is said to have been drawn by that distinguished jurist, Thomas J. Sims. It may not be all we desire, but it will be effectual. It will guarantee to North Carolina for many years to come decent government. It is founded on conditions and principles. It does the white race justice.

In reply to the speech which contained the words above referred to a colored member of the Legislature said in part:

The negro regards the right to vote as the dearest thing on earth. He regards the ballot as the one thing in life worth having above all others. I ask you kindly to consider well what you are about to do. Take away from the colored man the privilege and he will never again consider you his friend. I tell you in four years from now you will want to reconsider to-day's action, but will not be able to do so. A day's action, but will not be able to do so. A Democratic paper says the negroes are not taking much interest in this matter, and the white Republicans are pursuing the same course. Don't you know why? They know it will put you in a hole. Then it will rob you of all political capital. You can't talk about "nigger" rule any more. There is many a brilliant Democratic face in this hall to-day that wouldn't be here but for that. There'll then be nothing in the field but white men and a "white man's narty."

in the field but white men and a white hearty."

I warn you as a man who knows the future. I warn you not only for my race's sake, but for your own sake. You are fixing a way to be rooted out yourself. I do not hesitate to say that if your mothers or sisters, who know all about the trying times of 1861-62-63, its woes and its sorrows, could come back from Heaven and speak to you, you would be changed in the twinkling of an eye, because you would hear a still small voice saying: "Son, stay thy hand, for Uncle Tom and Aunt Harriet were faithful and true to me and the children when you were far, far away from me, and my dying declaration was never to hurt or wound the feelings of Uncle Tom or Aunt Harriet nor of one of their race." of their race."

Despite this appeal, the pending bill was passed by a large majority, as was also a proosed amendment to the Constitution which if adopted by the people at the next general elecwill make the disfranchisement complete.

HANDS OF A MOB. TORTURED WITH ALMOST FIENDISH CRUEL-TY-CONFESSION COMPELLED-BLOOD-

THIRSTINESS OF LYNCHERS.

Newnan, Ga., April 23.-In the presence of nearly two thousand people who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, "Sam" Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts this afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his body. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while his mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits, and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct for 25 cents, and a bit of the liver crisply cooked sold for 10 cents. As soon as the negro was seen to be dead there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragic end to secure the souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake, and those near the body were forced against it and had to fight for their Knives were quickly produced, and

One of the men who lifted the can of kerosene to the negro's head is said to be a native of Pennsylvania. His name is known to those who were with him, but they refuse to divulge it. The mob was composed of citizens of Newnan, Griffin, Palmetto and other little towns in the country round about Newnan, and of all the farmers who had received word that the burning was to take place.

soon the body was dismembered.

W. Y. Atkinson, former Governor of Georgia, met the mob as he was returning from church. and he appealed to them to let the law take its course. In addressing the mob he used these words: "Some of you are known to me, and when this affair is finally settled in the courts you may depend upon it that I will testify against you.' A member of the mob was seen to draw a re-

volver and level it at Governor Atkinson, but his arm was seized and the pistol taken from him. The mob was frantic at delays, and would listen to nothing but burning at the stake. Hose confessed to killing Cranford, but denied

that he had outraged Mrs. Cranford. Before being put to death the negro stated that he had been paid \$12 by "Lige" Strickland, a negro preacher at Palmetto, to kill Cranford. Tonight a mob of citizens is scouring the coun try for Strickland, who has left his home, and will lynch him if caught. Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer,

near Palmetto, and outraged his wife, ten days ago. Since that time business in that part of the State has been suspended, the entire population turning out in an effort to capture Hose. He successfully eluded pursuit until discovered Governor Candler has been asked to send

troops here to preserve order for a day or two, as it is feared the negroes will wreak vengeance, many threats to that effect having been

HOW HOSE WAS DETECTED.

Hose had been on the farm of the Jones brothers, between Macon and Columbus, since the day after he committed his horrible crime. His mother is employed on the farm, and he fled to her little cabin. She fed him and cared for him, but it is not believed that she knew he was brothers were not aware of the crime until a few days ago, and were not sure that Hose was the man wanted. Saturday morning one of the Jones boys met Hose, and as he was talking to him noticed that his "ginger" face was ebony black. Just below the collar of his shirt the tection, Jones became convinced that he was the negro for whom the authorities, assisted by bloodhounds, had been scouring the country for ten days, and determined to arrest him. Sunday morning the Jones brothers brought the negro into Macon and put him aboard a train, with the intention of bringing him to Atlanta. At Griffin some one recognized Hose, and sent word to Newman, the next station, that the negro was on the train, bound for Atlanta. When Newman was reached a great crowd surrounded the train

and pushed into the cars. The Jones brothers were told that the negro could be delivered to the Sheriff of Campbell County there, and it was not necessary to take him to Atlanta. This was acceded to, and the negro was taken off the train and marched at the head of a yelling, shouting crowd of five hundred people to the jail. Here they turned him over to Sheriff Brown, taking a receipt for the prisoner, thus making themselves sure of the \$250 reward for the "arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Campbell County of one 'Sam'

Word was sent to Mrs. Cranford, at Palmetto that her presence was necessary in Newnan to make sure of his identification. In some way the news of the arrest leaked out, and, as the town has been on the alert for nearly two weeks, the intelligence spread rapidly. From every house in the little city came its occupants, and a good-sized crowd was soon gathered about the jail. Sheriff Brown was importuned to give up the prisoner, and finally, in order to avoid an assault on the jail and possible bloodshed, he turned the wretch over to the waiting crowd. A procession was quickly formed, and the doomed negro was marched at its head through several streets of the town to the public square. EX-GOVERNOR ATKINSON UPHOLDS THE

Here ex-Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, who lives in Newnan, came to the scene, and, standing up in a buggy, importuned the crowd to let the law take its course.

He said: "My fellow-citizens and friends: I beseech you to let this affair go no further. You are hurrying this negro on to death without an identification. Mrs. Cranford, whom he is said to have assaulted and whose husband he is said to have killed, is sick in bed and unable to be here to say whether this is her assailant. Let this negro be returned to jail. The law will take its course, and I promise you it will do so quickly and effectually. Do not stain the honor of the State with such a crime as you are about to perform."

Judge A. D. Freeman, also of Newnan, spoke in a similar strain, and prayed the mob to return the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff and go home. The assemblage heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices had died away shouts of, "On to Palmetto!" "Burn him!" "Think of his crime!" arose, and the march was resumed,

Mrs. Cranford's mother and sister are resiis becoming very popular. One great reason that the use of gas for cooking and heating maining the beautiful twice as easy as it used be.—Adv. dents of Newnan. The mob was headed in the direction of their house, and in a short time

THAT WAS THE THERMOMETER'S RECORD YESTERDAY-PLEASANT WEATHER ENJOYED BY MANY.

SEVENTY IN THE SUN.

Pedestrians almost deserted the sunny side of the streets yesterday and sought the shady side for the first time this year. It was the first really springlike Sunday of the season, and the people turned out in tens of thousands to enloy it. Bicyclists were awheel early, and the fine condition of the roads made long rides a keen delight. On every suburban train and ferryboat the golf enthusiast could be seen. bers, with rod and basket, to try their luck. The amateur photographer felt renewed ambition, and the girl whose new Easter clothes had hitherto been of comparatively little satisfaction to her was fully compensated for the tardy

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 4 p. m., which was the highest point it reached. The open trolley-cars were loaded, and the closed ones were neglected. Many sought the

It was said by officials of the Brooklyn Bridge last night that the number of persons who used that avenue of travel to reach Coney Island yesterday exceeded that of any day last sum-

as well as the old Smith-st, line, ran their cars all day long as fast and near together as was possible, and even then many persons had to

possible, and even then many persons had to wait for the next car before they could be accommodated. It was estimated that nearly one hundred thousand persons, including children, passed over the Bridge.

A horse attached to a light wagon, driven by Antonio Linden, of No. 1.582 East End-ave., who was accompanied by two children, became frightened at Terrace Bridge, near the upper of the Mall in Central Park, and ran away. frightened at Terrace Bridge, near the upper end of the Mall, in Central Park, and ran away. Mr. Linden and his children were thrown from the wagon, but escaped unhurt. The horse did not get far before it was caught by a mounted policeman, George T. Green. Mr. Linden again entered his wagon and drove home.

Frederick Townsend, four years old, of No. 227 West Sixty-seventh-st., fell into the fountain at the north end of the Mall, in Central Park, and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of Patrolman James Sheehan. The child was unconscious when taken out of the water. He was sent without delay to the

the water. He was sent without delay to the Presbyterian Hospital. There he was soon re-

RALEIGH GOES DOWN THE BAY.

THE CRUISER ANCHORS FOR THE NIGHT INSIDE THE HOOK.

Raleigh completed her coaling yesterday and at 3 o'clock p. m. left her anchorage and noved slowly down the North River. It was announced that she was going to lie off Staten Island awaiting orders to proceed to Philadelphia.

Thousands of admirers watched the warship's departure. Great crowds went on the little vessels departure. Great crowds went on the activities that took passengers out to look at her, but none were allowed on board.

The Raleigh passed Quarantine, bound out, at 4:30 o'clock. No salutes were fired from the forts, on account of the day being Simday. At 6:20 the cruiser anchored in Sandy Hook Bay.

COGHLAN MAKES NO REPLY. NAVY DEPARTMENT FAILS TO RECEIVE AN ANSWER TO REQUEST FOR EXPLANATION.

Washington, April 23.-Navy Department officials say that no word has been received from Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, in response to a request made of him by Secretary Long for a statement as to whether he was correctly reported in his recent speech at New-York respecting the relations between the Germans and the Americans in the blockade of Manila Bay last year.

It is the custom of the Department when it takes notice of remarks made by naval officers which may be regarded as improper or offensive to an in dividual or nation, first to call upon the offending person for a statement as to whether he has been correctly reported, in preference to taking what may be printed in the newspapers as a basis of action. Captain Coghlan's answer to the Department's request therefore will be awaited before any further attention is given to the matter.

The officials were somewhat surprised to read in

LONDON PRESS CONDEMNS COGHLAN. London, April 24.-The morning papers unani-Coghian, of the United States cruiser Raleigh, regarding the relations between Admiral Dewey and the German naval commander at Manila as "in-discretions" and "violations of good manners."

Most of them express the opinion that Germany will treat the incident with "dignified slience." 'The Standard' says: "While Aguinaldo defles the United States, it is not for an individual American to offer insult to other nationalities.' The Daily News" and "The Daily Mail," never

theless, accept Captain Coghlan's statement as the true version of Germany's attitude at that time.
"The Timea" says: "The promptitude and seerity of the rebuke administered to Captain Coghan, and the approval it meets from public opinion re remarkable signs of the great change wrought a America by the events of the last year. There are been times, even recently, when it is more just published.

thus punished.

"War and the wide responsibilities it has entailed seem suddenly to have raised the Nation to a truer conception of the dignity of the country. This example of dignified self-respect should be a lesson to the Chauvinist press of the Continental monarchy which more particularly poses as a sticaler for diplomatic etiquette."

THE MANITOBAN REACHES HALIFAX.

DISABLED ALLAN LINER TRIED IN VAIN TO

Hallfax, N. S., April 23 (Special).-The Allan Line steamer Manitoban, which has been in distress off Cape Race for a week, retahed Halifax to-night under her own steam, after a vain attempt to make St. John's.

THE KAISER'S NEW DRAMA.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE STAGED ON HIS VISIT TO WIESBADEN.

London, April 24 .- A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Berlin says that Emperor William's new drama, "Der Eisenzahn," founded upon the history of Brandenburg, will probably be staged during his forthcoming visit to Wiesbaden.

ONE STEAMER CUTS DOWN ANOTHER.

PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL TAKEN OFF

Tacoma, Wash., April 23.—The steamship Glenogle crashed into the steamer City of Kingston about \$1.30 o'clock this morning off Brown's Point, cutting the City of Kingston in two just abaft the boilers. The twelve passengers and the crew of the Kingston were saved through the prompt action of officers of the Glenogle and the Kingston and two cers of the Glenogle and the Kingston and two ships lying in the harbor. So far as known no lives were lost. The Rev. Horace H. Clapham, rector of Trinity Church, occupied the stateroom struck by the Glenogie's prow, and was pinned in the wreckage for several minutes, only being released by the parting of the steamer. He was not seriously hurt.

OPTION ON NICARAGUA PROPERTIES. Managua, Nicaragua (via Galvestom, Tex.). April 23.—President Zeiaya has granted an option, in force until January 1, 1900, to Charles Nicoll, British Consul at Managua, or to any company he may organize, to purchase the railroads and steamboats of Nicaragua, with the workshops appertaining to them, for the sum of 6,500,000 pesos (sliver). LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING

Adjutant-General, Washington: A reconnoissance on Quengua, a place six

## Continued on third page